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THE PEACE MISSION.

Rebel Official Reports of the Bursting of the Peace Bubble.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING IN RICHMOND

Speeches by Jeff. Davis, Gov. Smith and Others.

Interesting Editorials from the Richmond Papers.

A Desperate Effort to "Fire the Southern Heart" Anew.

"No More Reconstructionists, No More Submissionists, No More Peace Men."

Submissionists to be Hung to Lamp Posts and Deserters to be Shot Like Beasts.

THE SPIRIT OF 1861 REVIVED.

The South Stripping for the Spring Campaign.

The Secret of the Late Peace Mission of the Rebels.

The Movement a Sharp Dodge on the Part of Davis to Quiet Dissensions,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

Much disappointment was expressed to-day at the President's failing to send in his report of the peace conference in Hampton Roads. It was understood to have been prepared two or three days ago, and only waiting the passage of the resolution of inquiry; but this was probably a mistake. It will no doubt be sent in to-morrow; but the report forwarded to the rebel Congress has anticipated it, and undoubtedly fairly states the principal points discussed. Some disappointment is felt by those who were confident that that report would be of such a nature as to inflame the passions of the South at its tameness and the absence of comments in the accompanying message of Mr. Davis. The forthcoming document of Mr. Lincoln is quite lengthy, and is said to give the entire history of the negotiations from the beginning to the close of the recent conference.

Mr. William H. Stiner's Despatch.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 8, 1865.

NEWS ABOUT THE ACTION FOR PEACE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Last evening a gentleman of high standing in North Carolina, and well known for his veracity and reliability, arrived here from the neighborhood of Raleigh, and from him I have been able to gather some very interesting and highly important information. A resolution, providing for the appointment of five commissioners by the North Carolina Legislature to proceed to Richmond and obtain permission from Jeff. Davis to treat for peace with the United States government, was introduced in the month of December by Hon. John Pool, the leader of the conservatives in the Senate, and tabled by one vote. The resolution provides that as soon as four other States shall have appointed a like commission as North Carolina, then the twenty-five commissioners shall demand of the rebel authorities the right, as sovereign States, to negotiate a speedy, honorable peace. Before Mr. Pool's resolution could be taken up from the table the Senate took a recess for fifteen days. During that period the peace men seem to have been hard at work. Governor Vance and ex-Governor Graham were known to be opposed to peace measures—at least they had not the courage to announce them. On the reassembling of the Legislature, on the 17th ult., Mr. Pool's resolution was taken from the table and passed by a handsome majority, and, what is better still, in the lower branch—the "House of Commons"—Hon. D. M. Carter, leader of the conservatives, then introduced the very same resolution as the one pending in the Senate, which was also passed. My informant states that the Raleigh *Progress* of the 25th ult. contains an announcement that Messrs. Pool, Carter, Dick and two other North Carolina legislators have gone to Richmond as commissioners, appointed by the Legislature as per Mr. Pool's resolution.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE RECENT PEACE MISSION OF THE REBELS.

According to this statement, four other States must follow the action of North Carolina; and the arrival of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell at Fortress Monroe a week after this "internal" peace commission waits on the rebel President, strengthens the belief that this was the lever which moved Mr. Davis to allow an interchange of opinion on this vital point with the Yankee authorities.

In the course of the debate occurring on the resolution of Mr. Pool, when introduced in the North Carolina Senate, this gentleman, in a speech of two hours' duration, remarked that, "inasmuch as the United States government did not recognize Jefferson Davis of the confederacy, and would not receive or treat with commissioners from either, therefore he proposed that each State appoint representatives, who, he would guarantee, would be properly received and dealt with." The speech of this able statesman was published in the Raleigh *Standard*, Mr. Holden's paper.

Neither the Governor nor the Legislature of North Carolina has given any instruction to the commission. The gentlemen composing it are allowed to act as their discretion may prompt. They are clothed with plenary power, representing the people of the entire State.

This is the solution of the mystery hanging around this peace movement.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Rebel Official Report of the Peace Mission.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

The Senate met at twelve M., the Vice President in the chair.

Mr. MAXWELL, of Fla., submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to furnish to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, a copy of the correspondence, if any, between the government of the United States and the commissioners recently sent by him to that government, and also a copy of the report made by them of their proceedings and action.

The following message and accompanying documents were received from the President of the Confederate States:—

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:—

Having recently received written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace, I requested the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and the Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our lines, and to hold conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might depute to represent him.

I herewith submit, for the information of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which the conqueror may grant, or to permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the constitution for the emancipation of all the negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State. Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Feb. 6, 1865.

REPORT OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5, 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:—

SIR—Under your letter of appointment of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an "informal conference" with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in the letter. The conference was granted and took place on the 30th ult., on board of a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit.

We learned from them that *the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last explains clearly and frankly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end.*

We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, *which, under no circumstances, would be done;* and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from the States separately; that no extended truce or armistice (as at present advised) would be granted or allowed without a satisfactory assurance, in advance, of a complete restoration of the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the confederacy.

That whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted. But that individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit those pains and penalties if peace be restored.

During the conference the proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice.

These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

Mr. WIGFALL moved that one thousand copies of the message and accompanying documents be printed. It was the first streak of light he had seen for some time.

On motion of Mr. HENRY, the number was increased to five thousand.

On motion of Mr. SPARROW, the Senate resolved into executive session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

Particulars of the Interview Between the President and the Rebel Commissioners.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 6.]

Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell, so called "commissioners," returned yesterday to this city, having proceeded no further that Fortress Monroe, where they had a conference of five hours with Abraham Lincoln and his Secretary of State, William H. Seward. They bring back intelligence such as we have advised our readers for some days past to expect.

When the commissioners passed into General Grant's lines they were entertained at his headquarters with great distinction, and appear to have been favorably impressed by the attentions shown them by General and Mrs. Grant—the wife of the Yankee commander being present on the occasion. The next day General Grant telegraphed to President Lincoln that the gentlemen named were at his headquarters on their way to Washington. Mr. Seward replied, by telegraph, that he (Seward) would meet them at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Stephens then telegraphed that the commissioners, while quite willing to meet there with Mr. Seward, desired also to see the President. It appears that, in pursuance of this request, Mr. Lincoln came down in a special boat the day after Mr. Seward had taken his departure for Fortress Monroe.

The commissioners were not allowed to leave their boat when it arrived at Fortress Monroe; and at nine o'clock Friday morning Lincoln and Seward met them on board the boat, which they were not permitted at any time to quit. The interview lasted until half-past two o'clock.

Its most important substance is briefly stated. Mr. Lincoln personally stated to the commissioners that he was anxious to have peace; but that, as a necessary preface to any arrangement to that end, the Southern States must lay down their arms, come back into the Union and agree to submit to the constitution and the laws as they are. Mr. Lincoln, in subsequent conversation, suggested for himself (a suggestion in which it was noticed Mr. Seward did not express a concurrence) that he might be in favor of modifying some of these measures supplementary to the constitution to which the South was required to submit; but that such modification was within the control of Congress and subject to its discretion.

The commissioner replied, substantially, that the proposition was not debatable, and that they could not enter upon its discussion.

Some reference having been made to the "mission" of Blair, *Mr. Lincoln very distinctly stated that the visit of this individual to Richmond, so far as it contemplated any arrangement of a peace, was entirely unendorsed by him, and was without his approval.*

These are the well ascertained points of all that was important in this conference touching the question of peace; and we understand that Lincoln and Seward, who were so far from being personally offensive to the commissioners that they treated them to several bottles of champagne, were yet very firm and immovable in the announcement of the terms on which they would receive the submission of the South, as preliminary to the settlement of inferior and collateral issues in a treaty of peace.

In some general conversation which ensued Lincoln and Seward *were both understood to admit that they looked to some future complications in their foreign relations*—and more so with England than with France; but that they were well satisfied that they could dispose of the "rebellion" in time to take care of their interests in Europe.

Both Lincoln and Seward are described as having been, personally, very pleasant in their conversation with the commissioners. *Mr. Lincoln told several anecdotes, very much, as the commissioners thought, to Seward's annoyance, who sought to interrupt him whenever he broke out of the limits of serious conversation, with "this reminds me of a little story."* In parting, Seward shook hands with Mr. Hunter "with effusion." *He said "God bless you, Hunter,"* and asked to be remembered to all of his "old friends in the South."

It is said that as soon as this visit to Fortress Monroe is properly announced *Mr. Stephens will return to Georgia, and canvass the State for a most vigorous prosecution of the war.* He stated yesterday to a friend that *the only hope now left for the people of the South was "in long arms and stout hearts."*

The Excitement in Richmond.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PUBLIC ON THE PEACE FIASCO.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.]

We have never observed such animation and excitement as there was in Richmond yesterday, in consequence of the brief history given in the morning papers of the Fortress Monroe "commission." New life was visible everywhere; men spoke in a tone of resolution to which we have been too little accustomed of late. An enthusiasm was shown in the conversation of the streets and in every circle of discussion such as has been scarcely manifested since the commencement of the war, nearly four years ago. It was "like the beginning of a new war," as many persons remarked who visited the Capitol, and walked through the streets, hearing in every place serious and energetic words of men who had now learned, past dispute, the meaning of the word "subjugation." *"If any man now talks of submission he should be hung to the nearest lamppost,"* was a sentiment frequently expressed yesterday in the streets of Richmond. All day long at the Spotswood House, the point of congregation for public men and army officers, and the most interesting centre of life in Richmond, there were crowds engaged in the animated discussion of Lincoln's proposition, and in the expression of opinions which could leave no doubt of what was the spirit of the people and of the army in this new development of Confederate affairs. Congress would seem to have taken new life from the events of the past few days, to judge from the conversation of many of the members, several of whom declared that this body would now act with a force and expedition which would astonish those who had heretofore expected but little from it. There appeared to be a general expectation that, with the immense "revival" manifested yesterday in Richmond, there would be such restoration of public confidence in our fortunes that gold would go down, prices find a just and natural level, and all things enter upon a new era of good feeling and a new stage of activity.

Mass Meeting in Richmond.

SPEECH OF JEFF. DAVIS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.]

In pursuance of a call of the Governor of Virginia for the people generally to assemble to testify their popular sense of the results of the Fortress Monroe commission, not less than ten thousand people assembled last night at and in the neighborhood of the African church, the crowd choking every avenue of approach to the building and spreading over all open ground in its vicinity.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following were the resolutions adopted by the meeting, having been prefaced by some patriotic remarks of Governor Smith, who called the meeting to order:—

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Virginia, in council with other American States, did, in the year 1776, solemnly set forth that when any form of government becomes destructive of the happiness or dangerous to the liberties of the people, it is the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish it; in pursuance whereof they did declare themselves independent States; and whereas, her separate independence, and that of the co-acting States, was afterwards acknowledged by the world; and whereas, Virginia did subsequently form, with other States, a common government or agency, for the management of their foreign affairs and other specified general purposes, which said common government or agency received no other or further recognition by foreign powers than as the representative of the several State sovereignties already recognized; and whereas, Virginia, entering into the association or federation that expressly reserved for herself, and therefore for her co-States, the right which attached to the act itself, of resuming the powers granted whensoever the same might be perverted to their injury or oppression; and whereas, the Commonwealth of Virginia did, in sovereign convention, in April, 1861, decide and determine that the circumstances had arrived which made it her imperative duty, as it was her indisputable right, to withdraw from the association known as the United States of America, and resume her separate sovereignty; and whereas, this, her legitimate right, has been followed by an atrocious war upon her, and upon the States with which she subsequently formed a new confederation, by the States from which she and they withdrew, for the purpose of subjecting her and them to the absolute and tyrannical domination of the United States; and whereas, after four years of hostilities, conducted on the part of our enemies with a barbarity equalled only by the wickedness of their designs, their authorities are invited to a conference with a view to the establishment of peace, which invitation was responded to by the Confederate authorities; and whereas, it appears from the report of the Confederate commissioners to said conference that it was declared on the part of our enemies that nothing should terminate the existing war but our unconditional submission to their yoke, and acknowledgment of their absolute authority; and whereas, that the laws for the confiscation of our property and execution of our citizens should be enforced by judges and other officers whom they would appoint for that purpose; that the only palliation of our wretchedness should be the voluntary mercy of those who, for four years, have murdered our people and ravaged our homes; that our social system shall be immediately upturned and hereafter regulated at their will; that the uniform which our soldiers have made so honorable must be stripped from their persons, and the flag under which they have so often marched to victory must be trailed in the dust and thrown away forever; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens here assembled, *do spurn with the indignation due to so gross an insult the terms on which the President of the United States has proffered peace to the people of the Confederate States.*

Resolved, That the circumstances under which that proffer has been made add to the outrage, and stamp it as a designed and premeditated indignity to our people.

Resolved, That our profoundest gratitude is due to the soldiers who for four years have maintained our liberties against the utmost efforts of our enemies, and that, while we look to them to illustrate in the future the fame of the past, we will sustain our efforts by every means and resource at our command.

Resolved, That in this presence and in the face of the world, reverently invoking thereto the aid of Almighty God, we renew our resolve to maintain our liberties and independence, and to this end we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JEFF. DAVIS' SPEECH.

President DAVIS appeared on the speaker's stand and addressed the people for about half an hour. He said he would have been pleased if the meeting had been called to commemorate a victory. But it was not only pleasant, he felt a proud and ecstatic joy to see his countrymen looking whatever disasters there had been in the face, and plucking from adversity new courage and resolution; and it was at this spectacle that his heart beat high with hope. It was well that there should commence here in Virginia that revolutionary movement of the people in preparation for a new proclamation to meet the demands of the hour. *All must now be laid on the altar of country.* If such a feeling should now take possession of the hearts of the people, if they should give a hearty and unanimous answer to the demands of the present exigency upon them, then he could say we stood now upon the verge of successes which would teach the insolent enemy who had treated our propositions with contumely, that *in that conference in which he had so plumed himself with arrogance, he was, indeed, talking to his masters.* (Tremendous cheers.) He said he had never hoped anything from propositions of peace made to the enemy unless accompanied with victories of our arms; that the true hope of the confederacy was in brave soldiers in sufficient number to contest her claims in the military field; but he would have been more or less than man not to have yielded to a natural desire to testify, on every proper occasion, his anxiety, his yearning anxiety for peace. He had received a notice from Mr. Lincoln opening the way to an unofficial conference on the subject. He did not feel at liberty to decline the invitation which it implied. In the note which passed between Mr. Lincoln and himself in the [illegible] there was one marked difference. He [illegible] of two countries. Mr. Lincoln spoke of a common country. He could have no common country with the Yankees. His life was bound up with the confederacy, and *if any man supposed that under any circumstances he could be an agent of the reconstruction of the Union he mistook every element of his nature.* With the confederacy he would live or die. Thank God he represented a people too proud to eat the leek, or bow the neck to mortal man. (Great cheering.) Although he anticipated that nothing in the way of peace could come out of recent conferences with the enemy, yet he was not prepared for such extravagance of insolence as they had shown. They had not so much as proposed that these States might come back even on those conditions which were the first occasion of their separation from the Union; but they were to come back as a conquered people, submitting to all the recent legislation of the Washington government, including the abolition clause in the constitution recently enacted in Congress, and pushed with the greatest haste through that body before the commissioners could arrive at Fortress Monroe. And but a few days before this one of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet had sat at the feet of Beecher in Baltimore, gloating over the picture drawn by that Yankee artist of words of a long procession of the public men of the confederacy moving to the gallows to expiate the crime of "rebellion." Perhaps Lincoln's heart softened at the length of the procession when he suggested that, in case of our submission, he might be merciful. (Laughter.) He would never have occasion to show that mercy. Words of cheer and encouragement had recently come from the armies of the confederacy. If only half the absentees were back in General Lee's army he was sure that Grant would be taught a lesson such as he had never received even in his eventful route from the Rapidan to the James. Beauregard held another army in Sherman's path, and it might soon be shown that *Sherman's march through Georgia was his last.* (Cheers.) If there had been mistakes in the past let us accept them as lessons of wisdom for the future. (Cheers.) Let us improve the errors of bygones; let us unite our hands and our hearts, lock our shields together, and we may well believe that before the next summer solstice falls upon us it will be the enemy who will be asking us for conferences and occasions in which to make known our demands. (Great cheering.)

OTHER SPEECHES.

Governor SMITH called upon Senator Henry, of Tenn., who rose in his seat in the midst of the audience, who called lustily for him to come to the stand; but the honorable Senator was unable to reach it. He begged the audience to let him off this time; he was not well, and could not make a speech to suit the great occasion.

Senator OLDHAM, of Texas, was thereupon called to the stand by the Governor, and gave utterance to a telling speech. He counselled a revival of the martial spirit of 1861, and a rebaptism of all our efforts, to the end that our independence, and nothing less than independence, may be secured.

Rev. Dr. DUNCAN, who was upon the stand, and being continuously called, responded in some telling and appropriate remarks, eloquent, forcible and powerful.

Rev. Dr. BURROWS followed Dr. Duncan in some remarks, and the proceedings closed by the MAYOR proposing that when the meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at twelve M. on Thursday, on the Capitol square, and with a request that the Congress of the Confederate States and the Legislature of Virginia adjourn over on that day and meet the citizens in council.

At half-past ten o'clock the meeting broke up, and the edifice was slowly emptied of its immense throng, who cheered the speakers as they retired from the stand.

The Purpose of the Mission to Unite the Southern People.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 6.]

Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell have returned to Richmond. They were not permitted to go farther than Old Point. They were there met by Lincoln and Seward, who, with a certain frankness and straightforwardness which really nobody expected, *closed up at once every avenue of possible negotiation* by referring them for terms of peace to Lincoln's last message—that is to say, unconditional submission, without any terms at all; submission to the Union and the "laws" (specifically to the confiscation law, the law of treason and abolition of slavery,) and so, good morning! It must be confessed that, on the part of the Yankees, this is, for once, plain dealing. There can be no sort of mistake here. Down upon your knees, Confederates—your hands upon your mouths, and your mouths in the dust—kiss the rod, confess your sins, and brook the penalty at the hands of your conquerors and masters. That's all.

Probably the enemy's government is of opinion that it may afford to throw aside all considerations of policy; that the "rebellion" is already broken and gone; that our people are torn by dissension, and our armies ruined by desertion; that the elements of resistance are totally exhausted, and that we are so beaten, starved, divided and defenceless that it becomes the conquerors to demand nothing short of surrender at discretion. And this, while we have three gallant armies in the field! The only plausible excuse they could have for so gross a mistake is to be found in the expedition of these three gentlemen themselves, to offer negotiation at such a time as this. The Vice President of the Confederate States, and two other leading Southern statesmen, repairing at such a time as this, and in the very face of so many positive official declarations on the part of the enemy that no terms of any sort will be granted, and nothing admitted short of unconditional submission, may very naturally have appeared to that enemy in the light of a white flag raised upon a fortress no longer tenable. It is in this light, also, that the proceeding will be represented, and generally accepted in foreign countries; and we may now presume it was for the sake of this fine moral effect that Blair was sent to Richmond to delude our authorities into sending such a mission, in order that the world might see the almighty Yankee spurning from his presence the highest heads of the confederacy, because they did not present themselves in sackcloth and ashes, crying *mea culpa*.

Well, are our "peace men" satisfied? Are their mouths shut up? Have they got any further resources of statesmanship to set in motion? Or will they not now at last wheel into line and give their undivided attention and bend all their energies and influence to decide this great

A Union of the Southern Factions Demanded—No Terms Made to Us to be Held as Enemies to the Rebel Cause.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 6.]

The Rebel Indignation Fully Aroused—The Spirit of 1861 Revived.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 7.]

The Invitation of Peace Commissioners a Trick of Mr. Seward to Secure the Passage of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 7.]

Bursting the Peace Bubble.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.]

No Disappointment over the Result of the Peace Mission.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.]

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9—6 P. M.

The speculative feeling was tame on the Stock Exchange at the first session of the board, owing to the uncertainty of the result of the movements in Grant's army and the stagnation in the gold room. The tendency of prices was in favor of the bears, and some disposition was shown to put out sellers' options. The closing sales compared with those of yesterday's second board as follows:—Erie declined ½, Hudson River ½, Reading ½, Michigan Southern 1, Northwestern ½, Rock Island ½, Fort Wayne ½. New York Central advanced 1½, Michigan Central ½, Cumberland ½. Government securities were stronger. Coupon ten-forties improved ½, five-twenties ½ a ½.

At the open board at one o'clock prices were a fraction lower. At the second regular board the market was dull at a fractional decline on a portion of the list. At the close the variations from the morning prices were a decline in Erie of ½, New York Central ½, Hudson River ½, Reading ½, Michigan Central ½, Cleveland and Pittsburg ½, Michigan Southern ½, Illinois Central ½, Northwestern ½, Rock Island ½, Fort Wayne ½. Cumberland Coal was the most active stock on the list, and advanced 3½.

Government securities were firm, and on the street they were in good demand, the principal inquiry being for ten-forties, owing to their relative cheapness.

After the call the market continued dull, and at the second open board it was barely steady, Cumberland excepted, which advanced to 63.

Business on the Stock Exchange is likely to continue languid for a long time to come and the railway share market weak and unsettled, owing to the absence of outside buyers. At present nearly all its activity is due to the speculations of brokers; for, as commissions are too few and insignificant in the great majority of cases to pay their office expenses, they are compelled to operate on their own account, and thus they become their own best customers.

The effect of the wretched and neglected condition of nearly all the railways in the country, combined with the unscrupulous manipulations of speculators, is to deter the public from venturing either to invest or speculate in their stock; and so long as managing directors prefer paying dividends to keeping their respective lines in repair, and speculators are ready to conspire to run the market up and down for their own profit, this state of things is likely to continue. The numerous accidents which have disgraced American railways of late, and made them highways to death, are attributable to the prevailing sin of making a good financial exhibit, unwarranted by the facts.

As an instance of the criminal neglect of railroad companies to keep their tracks in proper order, we may quote the published statement of passengers by a train which left Cincinnati at ten P. M. on February 3, for Pittsburg, by the Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway, which is thus given:—

That the said train having been stopped by reason of an accident to a freight train, midway between Oxford station and Newcomerstown, on this day, they walked over the track from said station to the wrecked train, and found the track in a very bad state of repair; that in many instances the rails were entirely disconnected from the ties, which were often rotten and loose, the couplings, in some instances, entirely removed, many of the pins or bolts entirely gone, and in many instances the rails disconnected by from three to four inches, and the rails torn and worn out; that in the opinion of the undersigned the accident above referred to was occasioned by the insecure condition of the track, which renders it unsafe for travel.

The gold market has been unusually sluggish to-day, notwithstanding rumors of a reverse to a portion of the forces under Grant. The absence of speculative feeling was marked, and at the close quotations tended downward. The fluctuations were as follows:—

10:30 A. M.	213½	2:00 P. M.	211½
11:30 A. M.	212½	3:00 P. M.	212½
12:00 P. M.	213½	4:00 P. M.	211½
1:00 P. M.	212	4:30 P. M.	211½

The money market is easy at seven per cent, with exceptional transactions in governments at six. First class commercial paper rates at 8 a 10 per cent; second, 10 a 12.

Foreign exchange remains inactive at 109 a ½ for bankers' sterling at sixty days, and 109½ a 110½ at three days. Merchants' bills are offered at 108 a ½. The decline in the legitimate demand has killed speculation in foreign bills, and the present and prospective exports of Northern and Southern produce are likely to keep the market flat for an indefinite period. The exports last week included 861 bales of cotton, and the expected arrivals from Savannah will result in further shipments, the domestic demand being insufficient to absorb the probable supply.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day through the First National Bank were $250,000. Livermore, Clews & Co. subscribed $200,000.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Julian reported back from the Committee on Public Lands the bill providing for the subdivision and sale of gold and silver lands, coinage, &c. A few days ago, on the motion of Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, the House adopted a resolution ...

MEXICO

THE EMPIRE IN A SEVERE CRISIS.

WAR RAGING FIERCELY IN THE SOUTH.

THE "PACT OF BLOOD."

Defeat of the Republicans at Colima.

Generals Valdes and Vicario Abandon the Imperial Cause.

MARSHAL BAZAINE IN THE FIELD.

EMIGRATION SCHEME, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Feb. 4, 1865.

The Spanish mail steamer Barcelona, from Vera Cruz, arrived three days later than usual, and just as every one began to fear that some serious accident had befallen her. Dates by this arrival are to the 19th from Mexico City, and the 22d from Vera Cruz.

From the present condition of the country it is evident that Maximilian's government has yet to pass through the most trying part of its crisis, and that peace is yet distant from his new dominions. That personage has yet to learn how little he can trust the plighted faith of the Mexicans who surround him, and how insecure the basis of any system of order that rests upon the frail support of Mexican conscientiousness. If, at the bottom of this incessant turmoil, I could find a genuine, honest attempt to found a solid government, and not a base struggle for the power to keep things as they were during the last forty odd years, I could sympathize with the leaders and followers in such a movement. But Mexicans are neither republicans nor monarchists. They admire and practically enact the "one man power," each man claiming to be a complete embodiment of the system, free to do whatever he pleases, and by no means willing to surrender any natural right to the society around him. Any attempt at social organization necessarily interferes with this more than primeval system, and is distasteful. Positively, the Mexican is a truer disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau and his school than even the wild tribes of equatorial Africa. At any moment during the last half century revolution was possible in any part of the country. No government or administration was safe, and none of the fifty-eight which have existed from 1821 to 1861 was ever permitted to run its legitimate career and close in peace. Why should the fifty-ninth, which is the second empire, be an exception?

THE MILITARY SITUATION

is not flattering. The withdrawal of the French troops from the country, craftily urged as a measure that would tend to a speedier pacification, has had a contrary effect. Men of note begin to desert the imperial cause, and the enemy, generally, assumes a bolder tone and more menacing aspect. War is declared against every Frenchman in the country, whether in arms or not, and their instant execution, when captured, decreed. This very decree gives a confirmation to the picture I have drawn of Mexican ideas, for it does not emanate from any responsible quarter, much less from Juarez, but from a junta of guerilla leaders, who are without all legitimate authority to issue such directions as are contained in this document, which they call "Instructions." Here it is:—

1. Men who are taken for service shall not be set at liberty for any consideration, unless the recruits are persons of capital, in which case they shall be required to furnish arms and nothing more.

2. The requirements of the troops shall be paid for from the incomes of Mexican capitalists, those of [illegible] being taken first, then, of those living in [illegible] by the enemy, and, lastly, of those living among us.

3. In order to execute our movements with greater security and avoid surprise, some of the towns, plantations and farms shall be destroyed, which lie in places intermediate between the republican forces and those of the enemy.

4. The French who may meet with our troops, whether taken with arms in their hands or without, shall be immediately executed.

5. Traitors who may be taken in arms, from the rank of sergeants upward, shall be also executed, those suffering the same fate who shall have accepted employment and offices from the invaders and traitors.

6. Refers to collecting provisions.

7. Those who subscribe the present pact, bind themselves indispensably to comply with it in the part that may concern them, with the understanding that he who violates it shall be subject to suffer the arbitrary penalty which the remainder, who have not been delinquent, may determine.

HACIENDA OF ZACATE GRULLO, Dec. 13, 1864.

Here follow eighty-eight signatures, among them those of Rojas and Pavon. It is certainly a barbarous document, well worthy of the name "The Pact of Blood," given it by a Guadalajara newspaper. It would appear that the "Instructions" are being acted upon, for the party under Gutierrez, in Jalisco, have burned the town of Atenquillo, even to the church, and hanged four drovers. In the same State, Rojas captured the town of Zapotlan, but did not remain, continuing his destructive march to some point agreed upon for a general rendezvous. Romero, with four hundred cavalry, attacked Toluca, the capital of the Department of Mexico, but retired, after losing twenty-one men. In short, the whole country from there to the coast swarms with pitiless guerillas, whose acts annoy very little, if at all, the French "invaders," who are generally miles away from the points attacked. The sufferers from these depredations are the poor Mexican people, in whose name, by a strange and anomalous political fiction, the most atrocious excesses are committed on themselves and families by their self-styled champions and protectors. For instance, the first attack of Romero on Toluca having been repulsed, he returned to the charge some days later; but even then the presence of a single company of Zouaves frightened his cowardly followers, and they turned away, after exchanging a few shots with the garrison, to vent their anger elsewhere, and falling on the little town of Metepec, where there was not a single Frenchman, sacked it and committed bloody barbarities which ought to shock the fiercest upholder of the Monroe doctrine. The only sufferers in this case were Mexicans. A leading citizen named Gutierrez, together with his sons and clerks, defended themselves in the house of the former till their ammunition was gone and they were obliged to surrender. Every one in the house was immediately shot, except a little girl of four years. This is one way to drive out the French, and this is but one instance out of many I could cite.

In Sinaloa the war is quite active. An attack on Mazatlan was easily repulsed by the French garrison, while, for some reason not given, Acapulco is reported to have been abandoned and almost deserted. An important affair occurred at Colima, where Marquez's troops routed Arteaga's old army—about four thousand strong—killing and wounding a large number, and taking over eight hundred prisoners and considerable stores.

Don Francisco Vega, an influential man in that part of Mexico, and formerly Governor of Sinaloa, of whom I had occasion to speak in a late letter as working hard for the imperial cause, was captured recently by some of General Patoni's men and immediately shot.

A Saltillo paper mentions the complete defeat, by the imperialist Lopez, of a guerilla party under Galindo, lately appointed Governor of New Leon by Juarez. This is the party that has for so long a time held possession of Piedras Negras.

But the most important operations are those going on in Oajaca, where, as you know, Porfirio Diaz has intrenched himself. His forces are put down as follows:—Five thousand infantry, four hundred and eighty cavalry and three hundred and eighty artillerists. Between those and the imperialists, who are encamped at Etla, no fight had occurred up to the latest advices from there; consequently the New York papers have been grossly imposed upon by a statement I recently saw, to the effect that at Etla, some time in last December, the French had been annihilated. These latter have done nothing more than reconnoitre the enemy's position ...

THE GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 31, 1865.

Capture of Two Prizes—The Wreck of the San Jacinto Burned by Wreckers—They Attack the San Jacinto's Crew, &c.

Two prizes were brought into this port yesterday evening, captured up the Florida coast by the vigilant cruisers of the East Gulf squadron. The first, in order of time, is the British schooner Augusta, captured on the 19th inst. by the boats of the United States steamer Honeysuckle in the Suwance river. The papers found on board the prize showed that she had cleared from Havana ostensibly for Matamoros. She had on board a cargo of flour, lead and gunny bags for the rebel government. Previous to her capture the crew had gone ashore, and had thrown about two hundred pigs of lead overboard.

The British schooner Fanny McRae was captured off Warrior Point on the 24th instant by the schooner Fox, tender to the United States steamer Hendrik Hudson. She also had cleared from Havana for Matamoros. She was loaded with lead, muskets, cartridge boxes and other munitions of war. A lot of correspondence, between rebel agents at Havana and in Florida, has been captured, ensuring the condemnation of the vessel. The name of her captain is the familiar one of Smith.

An impression generally prevails here that, in consequence of the capture of Fort Fisher, and the consequent sealing up of the port of Wilmington, a good business is likely to be done in these parts in the capture of blockade runners.

Intelligence has reached here from No Name Key, the place where the San Jacinto was wrecked, that a large party of wreckers arrived there in a body and set fire to the wreck, totally consuming all of the vessel that was out of water. They then landed, armed, and attacked the shipwrecked men, with the design of driving them off the Key. They were stoutly resisted and shots were exchanged; but, as the night was dark, it does not appear that any one was hurt on either side. It is supposed that the ruffians were exasperated at the tenacity with which Captain Meade clung to the wreck, by remaining on the Key, and therefore they destroyed all of it that was above water, in order to be able to prefer their claim to what remained beneath the surface. It is likely that their principal object in landing was to secure the money safe of the San Jacinto. Mr. Brown, the magistrate at Green Turtle Key, is said to have expressed his determination to visit with the utmost rigor of the law every one of the scoundrels who may fall into his hands.

Captain Meade, his officers and crew may arrive here in the Honduras any moment.

Quite a quantity of supplies have arrived here from the Sanitary Commission at New York for the sick soldiers and others. Among the articles are two bottles of lime juice. This is like sending coals to Newcastle. The lime flourishes so luxuriously, and bears so abundantly here that hundreds of bushels per annum drop from the trees and rot for the want of people to consume them. Indeed, I have often wondered that a trade has never been opened here with New York in an article so constantly in demand in the latter place. However, the Sanitary Commission do not deserve the less credit because they thought that lime juice was in demand here, and so sent it for the alleviation of human suffering.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Reports on the City Piers and Wharves—Battery Extension and Savannah Relief Movement—The Seizure of Cotton—Letters and Memorial from Savannah Merchants, &c.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. A. Low in the chair.

PIERS AND WHARVES.

A report from the Committee on Piers, Wharves and Slips was offered by Mr. G. N. BLUNT, stating that a memorial had been presented to the Legislature praying that improvements should be made in this quarter, as they were sadly needed. There were one hundred and fifty-two piers and bulkheads around the city, and of these five were reported as being in a sound condition, five in middling condition, one hundred and one dirty, forty-nine with holes in planking, sixty-six with rotten planking, twenty-six with pier settled, seventeen which must be rebuilt, twenty-two partially rebuilt, and twenty-two requiring repairs of a general character. The revenue from these in 1864 ...

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Died.

late brother, Charles F. T. Post, from his late residence, No. 26 Lafayette place, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. By order of G. M. SINCLAIR, M.
Wm. H. Thompson, Secretary.

PADDOCK.—On Wednesday, February 8, at his residence, 137 Fourth avenue, Wm. W. Paddock, aged 62 years.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—In this city, on Thursday, February 9, of congestion of the brain, PETER BAYSON, eldest son of George W. and Deborah K. Smith, in the 24th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal church, Portchester, Westchester county, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SULLIVAN.—JOHN C., the beloved son of John and Mary Sullivan, aged 5 years, 2 months and 23 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 103 Meadow street, Hoboken, N. J., this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

WILKINSON.—On Thursday, February 9, MARY ELIZABETH, the youngest and beloved child of Michael and Mary Wilkinson, aged 3 years, 4 months and 3 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Ludlow street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.
California papers please copy.

WIGHTMAN.—On Wednesday, February 8, ANNIE ELIZA, daughter of John B. and V. K. Wightman, aged 1 month and 27 days.
Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER of the Currency, Washington, Jan. 25, 1865.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New York, in the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The American National Bank of New York," in the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-fifth day of January, 1865.
(Seal.) (Sd.) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

PROPOSALS FOR $157,200. BALANCE NOT AWARDED ON PROPOSALS, OF JANUARY 5, 1865, NEW YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE STOCK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, February 18, 1865, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-seven Thousand Two Hundred Dollars of "The New York County Court House Stock," authorized by chapter 242 of the laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.
The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court House, on Chambers street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:—
Sixty-seven thousand two hundred dollars on the 1st day of November, 1889, and
Ninety thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1890.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for New York County Court House Stock," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 8, 1865.

AT 319 FOURTH AVENUE—ONE MILLION DOLLARS to loan upon real estate at lowest rates. Capitalists can have applications forwarded by STANLEY DAY & PALMER.

A NEW COAL COMPANY.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN owning a large tract of Coal lands in Pennsylvania, believed to be within the oil belt, and needing but one mile of lateral railroad to connect it by rail and canal with New York and Philadelphia, and having a charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invite capitalists to a conference, with a view of consummating an organization, and putting coal into the market within a few weeks. For particulars apply at the office of HENRY S. MOTT & CO., 125 Broadway.

A MANUFACTURER WANTS $4,500 ON LOAN, FOR three or four weeks. He is able to give for pawn double the value in goods, and good interest. Pawnbrokers or others, willing to do this business may address M. S., Herald office.

FINANCIAL.—$3,000 WANTED, ON A MORTGAGE OF $12,000, on first class property. A liberal arrangement. Address Financial, box 103 Herald office.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.—THE OWNER OF A LARGE amount of Stocks of Gas Companies in different cities will exchange for good Oil Stocks. For information address box 731 Post office, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Directors of the New York and Va. S. Co., held on the 1st February, it was
Resolved, That the book of subscription for the increased capital stock of the company of $500,000 be opened at the office of the company, 115 Broadway, on Thursday, the 9th inst., and that said subscription book be closed Thursday, the 16th inst.; that the present holders of stock be entitled to subscribe to as many shares of the new stock as they now hold of the old stock; that any stock remaining unsubscribed for on the 15th inst. be offered for public subscription; that an instalment of 10 per cent be paid at the time of subscription and the balance in instalments as the company may need the funds. FRANCIS SKIDDY, President.
GUSTAV HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., Treasurer's Office, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1865.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF EXTENSION STOCK, RUSSIAN LINE.
The holders of Extension stock (Collins' Overland Russian line), on the 15th day of February, 1865, will be required to pay a call of five dollars a share on the 1st day of March, 1865, at this office, in funds current in the city of New York.
O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York, Feb. 6, 1865.—A dividend of seven and one-half (7½) per cent will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office of the company in this city, on and after Wednesday, 15th February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—NEW York, Feb. 1, 1865.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th inst. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.—Notice.—In consequence of several of the subscription lists not being handed in today, the proprietors of these rooms have determined to continue the yearly subscription thereto at twenty-five dollars ($25) till further notice.
W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.
New York, Feb. 4, 1865.

THE PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
Capital stock..........$5,000,000
Divided into 50,000 shares, of the par value of $100.
Working capital, $100,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.
Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice President.
EDWARDS RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar street, New York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No. 2 Ferry street, New York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 20 Pine street, New York.
Lewis Benton, counsellor at law, No. 112 Broadway, New York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New York.
Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.
The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $100,000 in means at par, for the future development of the company's property.
Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis Obispo county, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz:—
The Manuela ranch, containing 16,954.83 acres.
The Arroyo Grande ranch, containing 4,437.72 acres.
The Bolsa Chemical ranch, containing 14,335.28 acres.
The Pismo ranch, containing 8,838.00 acres.
The Stone Corral ranch, containing 30,911.20 acres.
The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.
All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say, "The ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth to the best of oil."
The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New York.
The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.
The cost of shipping will not exceed 10 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.
It is designed to develop fully and practically the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.
The varied details, giving all the information that can be required, with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.
The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum not surpassed in quality.
Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar street, N. Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 20 Pine street, New York.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
Where the prospectus can be obtained.
Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED dollars to put into an article that will pay a large profit. Will give $300 for the same for six months, allowing the party investing to own the stock purchased and collect moneys until equalized with advertiser. Address Investment, Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, FEB. 1, 1865.—Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office. JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer.

WANTED TO BORROW—THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS on a very valuable farm in Canada; every information given and a large interest paid. Address Proprietor, box 210 Herald office.

10TH DIVIDEND. CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company, held at their office on the 8th inst., a dividend of one per cent on their capital stock ($4,000,000) was declared for the month of January, payable at the office of the company on the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.
WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary, 10 Pine street.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD Company's Seven Per Cent Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by LOCKWOOD & CO., 22 William st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT ON New York city property. Apply to JOSEPH MASON, No. 5½ Pine street, rooms 10 and 11.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

AT 319 4TH AV.—HOUSES FOR SALE, 1865-66. PARties desirous of purchasing should send an application in writing or apply personally to STANLEY DAY & PALMER.

A NEAT THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop House and Furniture for sale, in Lexington avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, handsomely fitted up by the owner for his own family; all improvements; painted and frescoed; fully furnished with rosewood, velvet carpets, piano, sewing machine, &c., all but little used; everything comfortable and complete for housekeeping; price $21,000. Address Hudson, box 2,228 Post office.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 17 MILES FROM city; buildings first class, containing 33 acres, fruit, &c.; healthy; near churches, schools and depot; to city 10 times to and fro. Inquire of LEVERIDGE & MARSH, 34 Pine st., to-day.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, IN SIXTEENTH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, price $17,000; one do. on Park avenue, elegantly furnished, $42,500; small House and Lot, Fortieth street, near Fourth avenue, $6,000. Inquire of BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine street.

AT ELTONA, MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE, A FINE House, elegantly frescoed in paper, with half an acre of Land tastefully laid out; price moderate. Apply to JAMES ALLAIRE, at the Allaire Works, 463 Cherry street.

A HANDSOME FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown stone House for sale, with all modern improvements. Location very fine. Price $31,500. Terms to suit.
PARSONS & WARD, 31 Cedar street.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 82 acres, 1½ mile from New Brunswick; buildings large and commodious, apple and peach orchard, all kinds of other fruit, fine lawn. Price, with stock, crops and tools, only $12,000. J. S. FURGUSON, 37 Nassau st., room 24.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, WITH Furniture, for sale, for $15,000. Good location; fine order. Immediate possession.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine street, room 12.

A HOUSE AT BERGEN POINT, UNINCUMBERED, with twenty city Lots, fenced in well, barn, trees, &c. for sale or will exchange for property in New York city. This

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BRICK House 76 Harrison street, between Henry and Clinton streets; one of the most desirable neighborhoods in Brooklyn. Apply to the owner, JOHN STZ, 79 Duane street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BRICK House in Fortieth street, near Park avenue, 20x46x100, also a first class English basement house in Seventeenth street, near Third avenue; also a lease of an old established Coal Yard, with fixtures, on the east side of the city; also a first class House in Tenth street. Apply to HENRY M. BAILY, 336 Broome street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, NORTHWEST corner of Thirty-eighth street, two elegant first class four story brown stone front Houses, design, material and finish of the best kind. Inquire on the premises, or at 227 Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HANDSOME COTTAGES and large Lots, well stocked with choice fruit, at Port Richmond and Factoryville, Staten Island, from $1,800 to $3,000—positively below gold prices. Now is your opportunity. Also, in this city, a large number of private Houses, from $4,800 and upwards; and first class brown stone Tenement Property, well located and paying splendidly. Call and see S. KILPATRICK, under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN THE country, four and a half hours from New York, on the line of Central Railroad of New Jersey. Fitted for a permanent home, having Baker & Smith's steam warming and ventilating apparatus, in perfect order. House modern in style and improvements, with stable, garden, &c. The location, drives, scenery desirable and attractive. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY AND HIGH STOOP brown stone House, all modern improvements, 20x60 feet, Lot 98.9 feet, on Thirty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue. Also four story brick on West Twenty-sixth street, 25x98.9 feet, $9,000. Apply to D. GARRISON, 503 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT House, with a large Lot; size 25x125 feet. Also two story basement and attic Houses, in Houston street, near Macdougal. Also a very fine Cottage House and Grounds, on one of the principal streets of New Rochelle. Apply to J. W. McGUIRE, No. 7 Pine street, room No. 8.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO FIRST CLASS brick Houses, with all the modern improvements; 57 Morris street and 58 Essex street. Terms made easy. Also three first class Houses in Grand street, with all the modern improvements. Also a House and nearly an acre of Ground on Bergen Heights; first class, with 16 rooms. View unsurpassed. Apply to EVAN JONES, 19 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop and basement House, with all improvements, furnished throughout; 37 North Oxford street, Brooklyn. Price for house and furniture $8,000. Both house and furniture are new. If not sold it will be to rent on the 1st of May or sooner. Apply to J. TRUSSELL, at his ice cream depot, 799 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME HOUSE, EIGHT LOTS OF ground, in Brooklyn, $6,500; pretty Cottage, neatly furnished, $3,500, near the city. Cottages, $1,000 to $3,000 each.
GEO. S. JAQUES, 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first class four story, high stoop, brown stone House, 52 West Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; contains all the modern improvements. Apply to CHAS. BUSTON, 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 111TH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues, near the Central Park, several neat, well finished Cottage Houses, eight rooms each; fine yard and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town. Price $2,500. Also on Ninetieth street, near avenue B, a desirable brick House, two stories, basement and counter cellar. Price $4,000; three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, 334 Pearl street.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

MINING CLAIMS FOR SALE.—THIRTEEN MINING claims, situated in French Gulch and Webber district, Colorado Territory. Also the Belle Union Hotel, Lincoln city, French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado Territory. Will be sold cheap. Apply to WILLSON & McKRAUD, official assignees, Hamilton, Canada West. N. B.—Particulars sent free of charge.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TWO OF the finest Houses in New York; four story, high stoop, brown stone, built and finished in a superior manner; price $32,500 each. Particulars and permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine street.

PETROLEUM LANDS.—FOR SALE, 117 ACRES ON Elk Hair creek. Inquire of EDWARD GILBERT, 38 Chambers street.

TO PARTIES FORMING OIL COMPANIES.—FOR SALE, 80 Acres of the choicest oil territory, in Wirt county, West Virginia, on Reeves and Silver runs, the former emptying into Little Kanawha and the latter into Hughes river, being about four miles from Burning Spring and one from Little Kanawha. This is pronounced by competent judges to be the best oil territory in West Virginia. Title perfect. Inquire of JAMES R. MARVIN, 55 Liberty street.

TWO BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES FOR SALE—ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, one hour and a half from New York. The location, the drives, the scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of E. C. BACON, 183 Broadway.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—LOCATED in Thirty-seventh street, near Third avenue. Apply to PETTER, WILSON & CO., 239 South street.

THIRD AVENUE LOTS—WEST SIDE; BETWEEN Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in rear on Forty-fourth street, for sale or to lease. Also for sale small House on Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue.
J. M. PINKNEY, 17 Nassau street.

WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, REAL ESTATE AGENCY. JOHN O. McNAIR, Agent.
REFERENCES.
Francis Baretto, West Farms; H. B. Claflin & Co., New York.
For sale and to let—Property throughout the town. To let, on Main street, West Farms, three Stores. For sale on Main street, one two and half story House, a good private residence and an excellent business stand. For sale, at Tremont, that House and Lot opposite corner from Ittner's Hotel, and formerly occupied by him as a hotel. Also that three story brick House nearly opposite. Apply to JOHN O. McNAIR, West Farms, Westchester county.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, THREE handsome Dwelling Houses, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and above Fourth street; no objection to separate localities. Address Paluson, Herald office.

WANTED TO BUY—A STORE OF ABOUT 80 TO 100 feet deep and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal streets, and Church and Elm streets. Address T. P., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD THREE OR four story high stoop House, medium size, in a nice neighborhood, above Sixteenth street. Possession on or before May 1. Address M., box 252 Post office, stating size, location and price.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN ASTORIA OR GREENpoint, convenient to ferry, a small House and Lot. Address, stating price and terms, D. M. Munger, 119 Ferry street, New York.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 45 Skillman st., Brooklyn. Rent $170. Apply to B. HENSEL, No. 41 Front st., New York, between 1 and 2.

$8,500 WILL BUY A FINE FIVE STORY DOUBLE brick House and Lot, with two stores; also bake oven. $3,500 cash. $9,000 will buy a large five story House and Lot, near Grand street; house 25 by 60, lot 100.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST of the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 250 Rooms, neatly furnished; one room to one person, 50c. to 60c. per day; $2 50 to $3 per week. House open all night.

ANY LADY DESIRING TO FIND AN ELEGANT HOME, with excellent medical attendance, the kindest care and attention and strict retirement during confinement can find every requisite in the family of a widow living genteelly, without children or boarders. For particulars address box 231 Post office, Brooklyn.

A CARD.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and Bedroom, with private table, may be procured at the first class residence 55 Lafayette place. References exchanged.

A LARGE THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM TO LET—TO one or two gentlemen, with or without Board. Apply at 11 West Fifteenth street.

A SUIT OF VERY PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with good Board, at 78 East Twelfth street, near Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER STREET, WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms, with excellent Board, from $6 to $12 per week. Families accordingly.

A LARGE SECOND STORY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with Board, at 17 West Thirty-fifth street. References required.

A SINGLE ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT 117 Ninth street, between Broadway and University place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN WEST TWENty-fourth street, would like to rent to one or two single gentlemen pleasant Rooms, with partial board. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address H. S. P., Herald office.

A SPANISH FAMILY WILLING TO FURNISH A comfortable Room and good Board to an American gentleman, of literary pursuits, absent during the day, will address Gitano, Herald office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE FIRST floor, to let, with Board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Best of references required. Call at No. 2 Third street.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with pleasant Rooms, with Board, at 318 Thirty-sixth street, a few doors west of Eighth avenue.

AT 20 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues—Elegant Rooms to let; suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first class Board, in French and German styles. The house is German. References exchanged.

A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH GOOD Board; house brown stone, containing modern improvements; best references given and required. Apply at 251 West Twenty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avs.

BOARD.—A SUIT OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; all modern improvements. Dinner at six o'clock. 189 and 191 West Fourteenth street.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS TO LET, with Board, to gentlemen; only those willing to pay a fair price for a good home need apply; location near Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth streets. Address box 2,543 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter desire comfortable Rooms, with Board; will give the preference to a select private family; a good sized Room, with smaller connecting, is what is required; a good and quiet home is wanted; terms must be reasonable. References exchanged. Address S. T. L., Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

AT 319 FOURTH AVENUE—HOUSES TO LET. PARties requiring Houses for 1865-66 should send an application in writing, or apply personally to STANLEY DAY & PALMER.

A SHOP TO LET—A STRONG BRICK BUILDING five stories high, basement and under cellar, light all around. If wanted, two lots and stable can be had with it. Inquire at 563 Broadway, up stairs.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY FRONT Room to let, without board; location desirable, family private. Apply at 218 East Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues.

A PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOMS TO let for housekeeping; terms $3 50 per week. Apply at 161 Thirtieth street, four doors west of Ninth avenue.

A NEATLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO LET—To a gentleman and wife, in a quiet family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; no objection to children. Prices to suit the times. Apply at 163 East Thirty-fifth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT THEIR NEW AND handsomely furnished Second Floor to one or two gentlemen, without board. Terms $20 per week. 138 East Twenty-fourth street, near Fourth avenue.

A GOOD CORNER STORE TO LET—WELL LOCATED for grocery and liquor, rent reasonable. For particulars inquire on the premises, northwest corner of Eightieth street and Third avenue.

A LARGE FRONT STREET STORE TO LET ON lease, No. 31 Front street, between Broad and Coenties slip. Apply to W. A. CARTER, 33 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR TO let to one or two gentlemen, in a private family, without board, on Fourteenth street, near Delmonico's. Hot and cold water, and closets in rooms. Arrangements can be made to May 1, 1866. Address S. D. C., Herald office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE, 693 BROADway, lot about 25x150 feet, for a term of years; or will be improved to suit tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOR THREE OR five years, in Orange county, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad, between Monroe and Southfield depots, about thirty-five miles from New York. The building is located amidst the finest mountain scenery, abounding in falls and water courses, is about forty by sixty feet, contains about twenty Rooms, large and airy, and has a fine Garden attached. From two and a half to twenty acres of ground will be let with above if desired. To parties desiring a pleasant residence, well calculated for summer boarders or private use, an unusual opportunity is offered.
Also to lease, for three or five years, the privilege of fishing in Tuxedo Lake, near the above premises; it is about two miles long, one-half mile wide and abounds in pickerel, brook trout, perch, &c.
Apply at 16 and 18 Chambers street, New York.

DOCK TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, OPPOSITE Tenth street, N. Y., about 150 feet front on river by 300 feet deep, with right to pier out 300 feet, deep water. Apply to PROVOST & FISHER, Attorneys, corner of South Seventh and First streets, Williamsburg.

FIRST CLASS LOFTS, NEAR BROADWAY, EXCELlently lighted, with the steadiest of power. Also a Store and Basement. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, 103 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE PARLOR TO LET, TO one or two gentlemen; chandelier, marble mantel and grate; also other Rooms. 172 Bleecker street, one block west of Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A MOST DESIRAble neighborhood, near Gramercy Park; is well furnished; has key to park. Will be rented to a private family only. Rent $300 per month. Address J. Pomeroy, 46 Pine

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX..............................No. 40

New York, Friday, February 10, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

It is reported from Washington that military and naval operations have commenced below Wilmington, N. C., and news of the capture of the city, it is said, may be expected shortly.

It is stated in our Washington despatches that General Sherman was expected to reach Branchville, S. C., on the 6th inst. It is believed that a battle has already been fought in the vicinity of that place, and it is thought probable that it is now in General Sherman's possession. Richmond papers of Tuesday last have rumors that he has taken it, and that he has also effected a lodgment on the railroad between it and Augusta, Ga.

The Army of the Potomac still held on Tuesday evening last all the ground along and west of Hatcher's run, which it so bravely wrested from the rebels on the two preceding days, and it was believed to be General Grant's design to permanently maintain the new position, which the men had already strongly intrenched. The troops effecting this extension of the left of the Army of the Potomac lines were the Fifth corps, two divisions of the Second, one division of the Sixth and General Gregg's cavalry. The fighting on Monday of the Fifth corps and the cavalry, with the rebels, was of a very severe and stubborn character. The only disturbance of the quiet on Tuesday was caused by an attack of the enemy on a portion of the Fifth corps and the cavalry, which was soon repulsed with trifling loss on the Union side; occasional brisk firing between the pickets, and the opening of some of the Second corps artillery on the rebel works occurred, to the last of which no response was received. A heavy rain, hail and snow storm prevailed during Tuesday in the army. We have no record of Wednesday's operations. The Union losses in the fighting on Sunday and Monday are estimated at a total of eight hundred.

President Lincoln's account of the late Hampton Roads peace negotiations was not, as was anticipated, sent in to Congress yesterday; but it is expected that it will be received in that body to-day. It is said to be of considerable length, giving a complete account of the entire conference. Our readers, however, may gather the substance of the negotiations from the report of the rebel commissioners to Jeff. Davis, published in this morning's HERALD. From this it will be seen that Mr. Lincoln informed them that the basis of his terms was their return to the Union and submission to the constitution and laws of Congress. We accompany this with a report of the proceedings of a mass meeting in Richmond and fiery editorial comments of Richmond papers, in which lamppost suspension is prescribed for all submissionists, reconstructionists and peace men. Jeff. Davis was one of the speakers at the mass meeting.

By the arrival here yesterday from New Orleans of the steamships General Barnes and Yazoo we have a reiteration of the report that Mobile has been evacuated by the rebels. It is not even yet, however, rendered positive.

Despatches from the Southwest state that Cheatham's and Lee's corps of the rebel Army of Tennessee, lately commanded by General Hood, have gone to South Carolina. It is reported that a considerable rebel force is collected on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi river, under General Robbins, with the design of attempting another invasion of Tennessee. The rebel guerillas are still prowling through Kentucky. Murders and robberies by them in different parts of the State are still of frequent occurrence. A portion of Quantrell's band recently crossed the Ohio river and passed into Indiana. General Burbridge's late order disbanding the Kentucky militia has been countermanded by the War Department. Passes are now required of all persons going from Louisville to Nashville. It is rumored that General Burbridge has been superseded in the command of the Department of Kentucky by General Palmer.

United States Marshal Murray, in obedience to instructions from Washington, left this city yesterday afternoon for Montreal, to take charge of twelve of the St. Albans raiders who will be delivered to him there, and brought on here by him for trial.

During the discussion in the rebel Senate on Monday last on the bill to place slaves in the army Jeff. Davis' opponents again dealt out their denunciations on him for not restoring General Joe. Johnston to command. Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, one of Jeff.'s supporters, gave them to understand that all their abuse would have no effect, and that General Johnston would not be again placed in an important position, because he was deemed incompetent. The House amendment placing no limitation on the number of negroes to be conscripted was adopted by a vote of twelve to eight. Breckinridge has been confirmed as rebel Secretary of War, and General Echols has succeeded to his command.

Our correspondent at Key West informs us that wreckers have set fire to and totally burned all that portion above the water of the United States steamer San Jacinto, wrecked a short time ago on No Name Key, Bahamas. They afterwards attacked the ship-wrecked officers and crew, but were stoutly resisted. Though a number of shots were exchanged, no one was reported as injured. Two more English blockade runners, the schooners Augusta and Fanny McRae, captured by the United States steamer Honeysuckle and schooner Fox, had arrived at Key West.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool 28th and Queenstown 29th ult., arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are one week later than the accounts previously received.

The rumors from Richmond of the peace negotiations reached Liverpool on the 28th and exercised a very depressing effect on the cotton market. For some days previous the newspapers had published nothing of importance regarding American affairs.

The Bank of England on the 26th reduced the rate of interest from five and a half to five per cent. Consols for money closed on the 28th at 89¾ a 89⅞.

At Liverpool the produce markets were quiet and steady.

CONGRESS.

But little business of importance was transacted in the Senate yesterday. The bill reimbursing Missouri for expense incurred in calling out her militia for her defence was passed; also the bill providing for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati. The President was requested to send copies of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery to the Governors of the several States, that they may take action thereon.

In the House of Representatives the bill establishing a freedman's bureau was passed. The bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue act was discussed. Mr. Washburne renewed his motion to tax stocks of whiskey on hand, but on coming to a vote there was no quorum. From this point of the proceedings until after midnight the House was engaged in ordering the arrest and hearing the excuses of absentees.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday Messrs. Andrews, Laimbeer, Strong, Shafer, White and Dutcher, members of the Committee on Cities and Villages, and having under investigation the Metropolitan Fire District bill, tendered their resignation as members of that committee, whereupon the bill was ordered to be referred to a select committee of seven. Bills were introduced requiring Regis-

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Virginia.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY THE LOYAL LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

The Lower House of the Legislature at Alexandria, Va., to-day ratified the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution with only two dissenting votes. The Senate yesterday ratified it unanimously.

Delaware.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REJECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 9, 1865.

The Legislature yesterday rejected the proposed amendment to the constitution by a three-fourths vote in the Senate and a two-thirds vote in the House.

Kentucky.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE RECOMMENDS THE RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9, 1865.

Governor Bramlette, in his message to the Legislature relative to the proposed amendment of the federal constitution, yields to the amendment, and recommends its ratification, but thinks the national government should pay Kentucky thirty-four millions of dollars—the estimated value of her slaves in 1864—as a consideration for Kentucky's assent thereto.

THE ARION FANCY DRESS BALL.

Seven Thousand People Present—Three Thousand in Costume—$10,000 Taken in Tickets—Decorations—Police—Music—Committees—Invited Guests, &c.

The grand fancy dress ball of the Arion Society at the Academy of Music last evening was a most perfect and complete success throughout. The arrangements made by the various committees were such as to insure the comfort and convenience of all the guests assembled. The Academy never presented a neater or more tasteful appearance.

THE DECORATIONS

were not numerous, but were ingenious, and all had their appropriate explanations. The stage end of the room was fitted with the usual canopy, to which an excellent fancy sketch on the rear wall made an appropriate and beautiful finish. Fronting this the word "Arion," supported on either side by a star, blazed out in a thousand gas jets, and under this a beautiful harp, surrounded by a wreath of fire, appeared also in a myriad of gas jets. Fronting this was a platform ornamented with evergreens, and surmounted by a huge box, which at a later period of the evening's festivities was used for a most unique performance by that imaginary but historic

SHERMAN.

Rebel Accounts of Movements of the Army in South Carolina.

Sherman Reported at Midway, S. C., on the 5th Instant.

He Effects a Lodgment Between Branchville and Augusta.

The Rebel Advance Guard Flanked and Falling Back.

Branchville Reported in Our Possession,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

General Sherman was expected to reach Branchville on the 6th inst., he having been somewhat delayed by the flooded condition of the country consequent upon the recent freshet.

It is believed that a battle has been fought at that point before this time, and that it is probably in our possession, as recent Southern despatches in the rebel papers indicate that they have no hope of being able to hold it should he succeed in getting that far with his invincible columns.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Sherman Reported at Midway, S. C., Destroying the Branchville and Augusta Railroad.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 6.]

There was a report current yesterday that Sherman had reached, and was destroying the Augusta Railroad at Midway, ten miles west of Branchville; but no intelligence in confirmation of this was received by the War Department. According to official advices, Sherman was still twenty-five or thirty miles south of Branchville. An Augusta paper, received yesterday, says that two corps of Sherman's army are on the Georgia side of the Savannah river.

Rebel News from Sherman's Front.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 7.]

A rumor was circulated in the streets that *Branchville was in possession of the enemy*, our forces having been flanked both sides, and thus compelled to fall back. It lost credit before night. The telegraph wire was working through Branchville all yesterday afternoon. The facts are just these: that the War Department has a despatch that *our advance guard, under McLaws, fell back, for fear of being enveloped by the enemy's advance;* that it did so after slight skirmishing, and that the point to which it fell back is thirty miles from Branchville.

ANOTHER AND DIFFERENT VERSION OF THE SAME STORY.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.]

"No news" at the War Department last night. It was currently reported, however, on the street, that *Sherman's army had made a lodgment upon the railroad between Branchville and Augusta.* The only fact confirmatory of this report is the *interruption of telegraphic communication with Augusta yesterday morning.* We hope to have something definite from Columbia before going to press.

THE GULF.

Supplies Forwarded to the Prisoners at Camps Groce and Ford, Texas.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Confirmation of the Evacuation of Mobile,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Yazoo, Captain Couch, from New Orleans January 31, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser Cook will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our despatches.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPPLIES TO THE CAMPS GROCE AND FORD PRISONERS.

Our prisoners confined at Camp Groce, Texas, have recently received, through Col. Dwight (agent for the exchange of prisoners in this department), a large supply of clothing, bootees, blankets, haversacks, canteens, axes and medicine.

Since the above was received by our prisoners, Colonel Dwight has sent a similar quantity of clothing, &c., to the prisoners at Camp Ford, by way of Galveston. In his report Colonel Dwight says:—

There has not yet been time for me to hear of their arrival at Camp Ford, but I have no doubt they have arrived safely. I also take pleasure in saying that in all the instances—and they have been several—in which I have delivered money to Major Szymanski for Union prisoners in Texas, I have received proper acknowledgments of its receipt by the parties for whom it was intended.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

The schooner Josephine, laden with one hundred and thirty-four bales of cotton, arrived here yesterday. She was captured on the 14th inst., by the United States steamer Seminole, while attempting to enter the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Josephine took on her cotton at Houston, Texas, and on the 28th of December ran the blockade out of San Luis Pass. The Josephine is a fine schooner, of forty-one tons burden, and when captured had on board a crew of five men.

PERSONAL.

Admiral Lee, commanding the Upper Mississippi Department, arrived in this city on Sunday last. A salute in honor of his arrival was fired from the sloop-of-war Portsmouth.

Senator Michael Hahn will probably go to Washington in a few days, to urge the claims of this State to its readmittance into the Union.

Colonel B. G. Farrar has been appointed post commandant at Natchez, Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31, 1865.

REPORTS OF THE EVACUATION OF MOBILE.

A refugee who arrived in this city yesterday informs me that the rebels commenced evacuating Mobile on the 16th inst.—the day that he left the city.

The guns, ordnance stores, &c., were being moved to Selma, Ala.

Every able-bodied man in Mobile is being conscripted, and the greatest consternation and alarm are the consequence. People are said to be leaving the city in squads, and fleeing to the woods to escape the sweeping conscription.

Mobile is so weakly defended by militia, under Maury and Taylor, that it is believed the city will be reoccupied without a blow being struck.

A few nights since our navy expected an attack from the rebel vessels beyond the obstructions. Our forces were prepared for them; but the rebels did not come as was expected.

The Latest News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan. 31—P. M.

THE EVACUATION OF MOBILE BY THE REBELS.

The news of the evacuation of Mobile is confirmed. A gentleman residing in the city yesterday received a letter direct from Mobile, dated 25th instant, in which it is stated that the rebels were at that time evacuating the city.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Academy was crowded last night with one of the largest and most fashionable audiences that ever assembled there. *Fra Diavolo* was given with its usual cast, in excellent style, and was received with more than the ordinary enthusiasm which a Brooklyn audience demonstrates. To-night Mad. Zucchi will make her *début* at the New York Academy in *Traviata*. The part of Violetta was sung by her on several occasions in Rome and Florence, and with such decided success as to win for her the reputation as one of the finest representatives of the *Traviata* in Italy during her time. We have seen her immense dramatic power in *Norma* and *Lucrezia*—how thoroughly she represents all the grand passions of woman's nature—and therefore we can anticipate the excellence with which she will render Violetta this evening.

WASHINGTON.

Active Operations Resumed Below Wilmington.

Prolonged Session of the House on the Internal Revenue Bill.

PROPOSED TAX ON WHISKEY ON HAND.

General Confusion, Uproar and Disorder,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

OPERATIONS RESUMED BELOW WILMINGTON.

Reliable information has been received here that military operations have been resumed on the peninsula below Wilmington, and that they promise the capture of that city at an early day.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The report that the President made an arrangement with Stephens and his associates during the Hampton Roads peace conference for a general exchange of prisoners is without any foundation in fact. Colonel Mulford, agent of exchange of prisoners, under the instructions of General Grant, made a cartel with the rebels for the universal exchange of prisoners of war two weeks before the Hampton Roads peace consultation took place, which was then in operation. The prisoners are to be exchanged at the rate of three thousand per week. Colonel Mulford has been here for the last two days arranging details with the War Department, and leaves to-morrow morning for the front.

SUPPLIES FOR UNION PRISONERS OF WAR.

Brigadier General Hayes, United States Volunteers, reports from Richmond to the War Department that he has been paroled and appointed as agent to receive and distribute supplies for the Union prisoners. He reports that the supplies—650 private packages and 50 bales of blankets—have been transferred to him. A warehouse has been provided for storing the supplies, and he is assured by Mr. Ould that every facility for this transportation will be provided. He has commenced the distribution of the supplies on hand, and states that he will need 2,000 suits of clothing (overcoats excepted) additional to supply the wants of our men confined in the various rebel prisons. General Grant, in [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Bounty Bill Passed by the Senate—Thirty Million Dollars to be Raised for Soldiers' Bounties—Report of the Committee on Cities in Favor of a Paid Fire Department Embracing New York and Brooklyn—Synopsis of the Provisions of the Bill, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1865.

The Assembly passed the Senate Bounty bill to-day, with numerous amendments of detail, based upon the Assembly bill. The result is, in the main, as already published, providing for a State bounty and an issue of thirty million dollars of bonds, to be raised by loan, and submitted to the people for endorsement to meet the expense.

The final decision in the Fire Department matter was reached on the part of the committee this afternoon. The formality of a hearing was had before the new select committee. Chief Decker made another speech, in which he went into the comparative merits of a volunteer and a paid department, and made a defence of the character of the firemen. The other side had nothing more to submit, except some data as to expenses, which were offered in a written form. Senator Andrews assured the Chief Engineer and members of the department that nothing which had been said against individuals, or that had occurred before the Committee on Cities, would influence their conclusions in making up their report as to the merits of the bill before them. They would act strictly upon the comparative claims of a volunteer and a paid organization.

The committee then adjourned to a private apartment, and, after a protracted review and discussion of the whole matter, voted to report a bill based upon the paid principle, and abolishing the volunteer system. This bill will, in fact, be a substitute for the original, but the same thing in the main. This conclusion will, however, be matured and not finally presented until Monday next.

The course with regard to Senator Fields has been taken entirely upon the counsel of Senator Andrews. It has been most characteristic and effective. There was not a word allowed to go upon the journal of the Senate derogatory to its reputation, nor was there a syllable of debate to compromise its dignity. The affair was eminently gentlemanly, but cutting and severe in the extreme. It is but justice to Mr. Fields to state that certain special despatches (not in the HERALD) in regard to his conduct were very much exaggerated, and were furnished in the interest of an effort to provoke the Senate to his expulsion.

The bill matured and adopted to-night by the committee constitutes a new Metropolitan Fire Department, comprising the cities of New York and Brooklyn in one district for limited purposes. Section second provides that the Governor and the Senate shall appoint four commissioners, residents of the district, who are to have control of all officers, men and machines, for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, for the terms of two, four, six and eight years respectively, and their successors for eight years. The third section provides that the terms of officers shall be determined by lot, and the Secretary of State shall furnish them certificates, and they shall be subject to removal by the Governor. The fourth provides for their organization as a board. The fifth, sixth and seventh provides for their taking possession and having exclusive control of all the property of the department. The eighth provides that if a commissioner receive and fail to decline a nomination for any other office, it shall be a for[illegible]

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian with One Week Later News.

England One Week Without Advices from America.

THE QUEEN ON RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

CESSION OF ZANZIBAR TO ENGLAND.

Anticipation of Peace News from the United States,

&c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Australasian, Capt. Cook, which left Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The Etna arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 28th of January.

One week having elapsed without the arrival of any fresh American news in England, the papers have been unusually silent upon American affairs, and the advices by the Etna were anxiously awaited when the Australasian left Liverpool.

The London Times strongly opposes the idea of engaging in any more expeditions to the Arctic regions. It protests against the new scheme proposed by Captain Sherard Osborne, before the Royal Geographical Society, in the name of common sense and humanity, and expresses the hope that not a single life may be adventured in another attempt to reach the North Pole.

A new steamer on the double or twin screw principle [illegible]

[illegible]

... tween the Dneiper and Dneister, and that Russian agents were enlisting sailors in the Greek Archipelago.

India and China.

The mails from Calcutta to December 28, Shanghai December 8, and Hong Kong, December [illegible] are received, but there is no news of moment additional to what had been already published.

Cape of Good Hope.

The mails from Cape Town to December 22 are received. The news is unimportant. Moshesh had resolved to abide by the decision of the Governor of the Cape in respect to the boundary of his territory, and a peaceful solution of the difficulty was consequently expected.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Jan. 28—Evening.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the London *Daily News* of to-day, thinks that now, for the first time, we may discern the glimmering dawn of peace. He argues that as soon as the abolition of slavery is virtually conceded on both sides, no question remains but that of State rights, and the possibility of peace is based on the reasonable recognition of those rights.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—Evening.

The rumors of peace negotiations from Richmond, received to-day per Etna, created much talk in Liverpool, and exerted a very depressing effect on the cotton market.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, JAN. 28.

The Bank of England on the 26th reduced its rate of discount from 5½ to 5 per cent. The movement had no effect on the funds, &c.; but it led to an active demand for money, as bills had been held back in anticipation of such a movement. The weekly returns of the Bank show an increase in the bullion of £146,968.

The funds were firm—Consols on the 27th closing at 89⅝ a ¾.

On the 27th the demand for discount at the Bank was of an average character.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1⅝d. Dollars 5s. ⅞d. Eagles, 16s. 3½d.

The Bank of Holland, on the 26th, reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Bros. & Co. say stocks continue very nominal, with the exception of five-twenties, which are selling at 46½ a 47½, and of Erie and Illinois shares. The former are quoted at 33 a 35½, the latter at 50 a 50½. Maryland 5's, 53.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JAN. 28.

The Brokers' Circular says:—Cotton was in improved demand in the early part of the week, and in some instances prices slightly advanced; but since Tuesday the business has been very limited, and the market closed heavily on Thursday, with a further decline in quotations, notwithstanding the reduction of the Bank rate to five per cent. American has been in comparatively fair request, but very freely offered, and closed with a decline of ⅛d. per pound in the middling and better qualities [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations to do general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; is lately landed from Scotland, and lived with the best of families; can do all kinds of cooking. Call at 156 West 18th st., rear, for three days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 111 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country. Best city reference. Call at 151 East 48th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK, who understands her business in all its branches, either as head or order cook, in public or private. Best of city reference given. Call at 130 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation to do general housework; is a first rate washer and ironer. Has good city reference, willing and obliging. Call for two days at 156 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as sick nurse or to take care of an invalid. Best of reference. Call for two days at 262 7th av., corner of 25th street.

A HEALTHY AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH A FRESH breast of milk, wishes to take an infant to wet nurse at her own home, Clinton st., corner of Huntington, Brooklyn. Refers to her physician, Dr. E. C. Moffat, 62 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHWOMAN WANTS A SITuation as good plain cook. Can bake bread well and make good pastry; will assist in washing. Call at 111 West 27th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Best of city reference. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, BY A PRACTICAL draughtsman, in all kinds of steam engines; reference given. Address C. F. M., Post office, Williamsburg.

WANTED—A THOROUGH IVORY BUTTON MAKER who is experienced in all its branches, to act as foreman; also a few good hands. Address H., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FILE GRINDER. A steady man can have constant employment and best wages. Apply at 22 Cliff st., N. Y., or 21 Dunham place, Williamsburg.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN (JOINER), A SITUAtion as porter, assistant salesman, or to pack goods. Address for one week, Fairbairn, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, honest young man, to drive a coach, truck or wagon, or work in a warehouse; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Can be seen for three days at 553 3d av., top floor.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 23, IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation; fair writer; not afraid of work. Address C. H., Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN, OF TEMPERATE AND STEADY habits, wishes a situation as clerk or assistant in any business where a trustworthy man would be appreciated. Can give good reference, or security if necessary. Address F. J. M., box 154 Herald office.

BUTTER AND PRODUCE.—A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly competent, of several years experience, both in buying and selling, wishes a situation as salesman or managing clerk; will give No. 1 reference as to character and ability. Address A. H., Herald office.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—SITUATION wanted by a young man well acquainted with the business by ten years' experience. Address Charles T., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF WESTern acquaintance, as assistant bookkeeper or bill clerk; writes a good hand, and can make himself generally useful; wholesale business preferred. Best of city reference given. Address H. H. B., box 3,304 Post office.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS, COME EXAMINE AN INVENTION URGENTly needed by everybody, or sample sent free by mail for fifty cents that retails for $6, by R. L. Wolcott, 170 Chatham square, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A DESIRABLE ARTIcle of ladies' wear. Apply to E. Cooper, 661 Broadway, corner Amity st., room 3, second floor.

AGENTS ARE WANTED FOR THE UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company. Liberal commissions allowed. Apply at the office of the company, 151 Broadway.

A YOUTH WANTED—IN A PATENT MEDICINE office, who can write a good hand, whose age is between 14 and 16, and who can come well recommended. Address Medicus, Herald office.

AUCTIONEER.—WANTED, FOR SAN FRANCISCO, A first class active and capable dry goods auctioneer. To such a one three thousand dollars in gold per annum will be paid. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. to room 14 Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers st.

A LARGE WHITE GOODS IMPORTING HOUSE wants a buyer and salesman; parties thoroughly acquainted with the business and open for an engagement will learn of a very desirable position by applying with name and references. Address box 1,752 New York Post office.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS, WITH SMALL capital, to sell three new patent articles, wanted in every house. Call for one week at 579 Broadway, room 25.

A MAN WANTED—ONE THAT CAN LOAN $300 ON good property, and wishing a permanent situation at a salary of $25 per week, can hear of one by calling on J. Farmer, 335 Broadway, room 37, early this day.

BOY WANTED—IN A FANCY SILK GOODS HOUSE; one about 16 years of age, who writes a fair hand and has a good knowledge of figures. Address B., box 1,997 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS and Hosiery House; one who is smart, active, writes a good hand, with best of references, and resides with his parents. Answer in handwriting, stating reference and experience, Glasson, box 3,168 Post office.

BOY WANTED—FAMILIAR WITH THE LOWER PART of the city and a good penman; one residing with his parents [illegible]

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN STEEL.—SPRING, TOE CALKING, TIRE and Sleigh Shoe Steel, of all sizes and kinds, made of the best materials, at the Norway Iron Works, Boston, and for sale by the proprietors, NAYLOR & CO., Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

A RARE CHANCE.—SELLING OUT AT A SACRIfice, the good will, stock and fixtures of the old established Oyster House, 196 Spring street, one door from Hudson. For further particulars inquire at the saloon at 9 P. M.

A FURNISHED HOTEL FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS Hotel, in this city, well situated, doing a flourishing business, well furnished throughout. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar street.

A MARKET FOR SALE—INCLUDING STOCK, FIXtures (all marble), two Horses, two Wagons, &c., in a good location in Broadway; is a first rate opportunity; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, 1,230 Broadway.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ FOR SALE.—PARTIES DEsirous of testing crushing machines or amalgamators can be supplied by applying at 116 Liberty street.

A MARKET IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the best corners in the city. Apply at 51 Nassau street, room 10.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A RESTAURANT AND Barroom, located down town, and fitted up in beautiful style; does a good business. Also Bakeries, Hotels, Drug Stores, Liquor Stores, &c.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE—NEAR TWELFTH street. Full lot, and adapted to any business. Lease four years to run. Address A. B., Herald office.

AN OYSTER SALOON, WITH BAR ATTACHED, FOR sale at a low figure, as the owner has left the city. Inquire in crockery store 325 Hudson street, corner of Vandam.

BROADWAY STORE.—LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR sale, above Eighteenth street, west side. Address N. E., Herald office.

BAKERY AND SALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE largest and best in Brooklyn, long established, doing a large and profitable business, beautifully fitted up, with every convenience. ISAAC A. BIGGS & SON, 77 Nassau street.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE Auction Mart, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, peremptory sale to-morrow (Saturday), Feb. 11, at 2 P. M., of one span mares, Carriage Horses, one Victoria Phaeton, one Dog Cart, three Coupes, in fine order, four fine Lap Robes, three Wolf Robes. Also several work Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Saddles, &c. All to be sold without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF PONY BUILT Morgan Horses; dark bay, well matched, sound and kind; 6 years old last spring. Also a good Harness and Rockaway Carriage. Inquire at the stables of Barlow & Vincent, 323 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn; or at the office of Smith & Ford, 24 John street, N. Y.

A PAIR OF BAY PONIES (MARE AND HORSE), long tails; $150. Also one bay Horse, 15 hands high; can trot in three minutes. One sorrel Pony; fast; $60. One set of track Harness, one set of light Harness; one Grocery Wagon. Also one road wagon. Apply at 1,401 Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets.

FAST MARES FOR SALE.—ONE YOUNG HANDsome Hambletonian Mare, 15½ hands high; can trot in 2:40; also one gray Mare that can trot in 2:35 or better. Price $1,500 each. Apply at private stable, 138 East Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE ON FULTON AVENUE, now doing a first rate business. Stock for sale and premises to lease. Inquire at 443 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR LADY'S SADDLE Horse, color bright bay, 7 year old. Can be very highly recommended. Sold for the want of use. To be seen at the stables, 137 and 139 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT TOP BUGGY, IN FINE RUNNING order; sold for want of use. Also a splendid Wolf Robe. Inquire at 483 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME MAHOGANY BAY Mare, coming seven years old, 16½ hands, long tail, sound and kind, and can trot inside of three minutes. Apply at J. W. Wilson's stable, 97 Tenth street, near University place.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HAWK HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; can trot fast; price $400. Also a very handsome single seat Road Wagon, used but once; price $250. Inquire at Martin, Wing & Co.'s stables, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

A FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE FIFTH AVENUE, would arrange to give partial employment to a young lady, who is an accomplished pianist and vocalist. Address James Ferguson, 561 Broadway.

A N. BRARD PIANO FOR SALE—ALMOST NEW, AT a great sacrifice. Refer to THEODORE HAYDEN, No. 7 Mercer street.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING STUDIED MUSIC FOR many years as a science, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school, in or out of the city, to teach the piano; or would take private pupils. Highest references can be given. Address C. M. L., Brooklyn Post office.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood carved Piano, cost $600, price, if sold soon, $300, at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place.
N. P. B. CURTISS.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale.—Property family leaving city; round corners, made order by city makers, fully guaranteed, used seven months; cost $550, for $375. Also Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel, Etagere, Bookcase. Chamber and Dining Room Furniture. A sacrifice. 113 West 23d st., near 6th av.

L. HILSENG OFFERS FOR SALE SEVERAL SQUARE and Upright Pianos, at a very low price; warranted for five years; also some second hand Pianos. Pianos to let. At 180 East Twenty-first street. Factory, 103 East Thirty-third street.

MAHOGANY PIANO FOR $75.—PIANOS FOR $100, $150 and $200. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Elegant rosewood Melodeons, $110.
FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery.

PIANOS 20 PER CENT BELOW COST—WILL BE sold this week only at H. LARSEN'S Piano Factory, No. 39 Walker street; also one second hand, good as new, for sale very low. Agents are respectfully invited to examine these splendid instruments.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED—FOR A QUARTETTE choir in Brooklyn; first class singers may hear of a desirable situation by addressing Vestry, for one week, box 58 Brooklyn Post office.

TO PIANISTS.—WANTED, INSTRUCTION TO TWO children in return for instruction in French, Spanish, Italian or German from a very experienced professor. Address [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. E. BURNHAM, AUCTIONEER.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, STATUARY, BRONZES, PAINTINGS, SILVER WARE, AND MANY RARE, COSTLY WORKS OF ART, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
On this day (Friday), at the brown stone residence 44 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 11 o'clock. Dining Room Furniture, covered in brocatel of the richest description; Carpets, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Clocks, Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings by Cole, Holy Family, Fruit Piece, Winter Scene on the Neva, St. Petersburg; Bronze Statuary, Hamlet, Mazeppa, Cheval de Marley; China Vases, rosewood Pianoforte, richest instrument offered at auction this season, Stool, Cover; rosewood Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Buffet, elegant sets China, Glass, Silver Ware; Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth stages or Sixth avenue cars, leaving Sixteenth street, near the house. Goods bought at this sale stored till 1st May if required.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.
The property of a private family will be sold at public auction this day (Friday), February 10, at 11 o'clock precisely, at 119 Clinton place, Eighth street, a few doors from Sixth avenue, consisting of handsome Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; three elegant Parlor Suites, covered in rich French satin, brocatel and green figured reps, rosewood Etageres, with French plate back and doors.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7½ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, STOOL AND COVER, COST $650.
Elegant rosewood and black walnut marble top Tables, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges, Reception Chairs, Bronze Clocks, rich Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Rockers, Lounges, Sofas, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.
Sale positive, rain or shine. E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, this day at 11 o'clock, at the residence, 11 Stuyvesant place, Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, being the contents of a boarding house, consisting of one magnificent Pianoforte, rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bedding, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Cutlery, Crockery and everything necessary for housekeeping.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF HORSES, CARTS, AC.—BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, February 11, 1865, at 10 A. M., at No. 315 West Twenty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, the following Property:—3 Horses, 2 Carts, 2 Lumber Wagons, 4 sets Harness, Cutting Machine, &c., &c. By order of Ellen Waters, administratrix.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, AUCtioneer.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Basement Saloon, 80 Nassau street, the Stock and Fixtures of said saloon, as specified in the mortgage. THOS. E. BARNESBY, Attorney for Mortgagee, by Thos. Cushing, his agent and attorney.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—J. W. EZEKIEL & CO., AUCtioneers, 23 Bowery. A large lot of ready made Clothing, Furniture, Mattresses, &c., to be closed out without reserve this morning (Friday), at 9 o'clock. By order of Wm. Garlson, assignee.

DAVID D. EGAN, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, ON Monday, February 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire stock of imported and domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Meerschaum Pipes, Fancy Goods, &c., 151 Fulton street, near Broadway.

D. W. IVES & CO., AUCTIONEERS—WILL SELL AT their salesrooms, 666 Broadway, on Saturday, 11th, at 12 o'clock, two Suits of Parlor Furniture, in three colored brocatel, one new and one second hand. Sold to pay storage. By order of H. D. Hagan.

ELEVATOR "CORN EXCHANGE" WILL BE SOLD AT auction by JAMES H. MILLER, on board, at pier No. 3 East river, on the 15th of February, at 1 o'clock, for cash, free from all incumbrances, by consent of owners. Apply for information of WM. JAY HASKETT, attorney for two-thirds owners, 15 Centre street, and JOHN OWEN, for one-third owner, 69 Wall street, room 24.

E. N. CARVALHO, AUCTIONEER.—BY E. N. CARVALHO & CO., salesrooms, 61 Liberty street, this day (Friday), February 10, at 10½ o'clock.—Groceries, Wines, Champagnes, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. Also, one large Church Bell, 1,600 pounds, complete. Also, Invoices Miscellaneous Goods, &c.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture—This day, February 10, at 10½ o'clock, at 61 Liberty street, west of Broadway, some fine Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suits, Etageres, Buffets, Hall Stands, Extension Tables, Bookcases; Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCtioneer, will sell on Friday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the Fixtures, Stock and Good Will of the first class dining and liquor saloon 13 Park row.
JOHN C. LYST, Attorney for mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE OF GROCERIES.—FRIDAY (THIS day), February 10, at 10 A. M., at 255 West Thirty-second street, the contents of a Grocery Store.
JOHN T. STEWART, Marshal.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE at auction—By E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer.—On Saturday next, the 11th day of February, at one o'clock P. M., at the Flushing Hotel, in the village of Flushing, the estate of the late Mrs. Maria J. Boerum, containing about sixty acres, divided into plots of from four to seven acres; beautifully situated on the plank road, half a mile east of the village, adjoining the residence of Walter Bowne, Esq. Cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:30, 3:30 and 10:30 A. M. Returning, leave Flushing at 1:30, 3:10, 5:10 and 6:30 P. M. James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries run to Hunter's Point.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, of a large lot of Men's and Women's Clothing and other goods. By order of H. McAleenan, Second avenue.

PAWNBROKER AND ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at BELL & INGRAHAM'S salesrooms, 66 New Bowery, Clothing, Bedding, Dress Patterns, large lot Books, Tool Chests, Sewing Machines, &c.
J. HAY, Attorney.

R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
BY J. E. HALSEY & CO., Hardware Trade Sales and Auction Room, No. 9 Gold street,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), FEB. 10,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms—
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.,
in lots to suit city and country buyers.
ALSO,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
CUTLERY—[illegible] Knives and Forks, fine and high [illegible]; 30 dozen Wostenholm's Razors, very slightly damaged by fresh water.
PLANE IRONS—200 dozen single, double and cast Irons, assorted.
HORSE SHOES—60 kegs fore and hind Shoes, assorted.
AXES AND HATCHETS—Broadaxes and Hatchets, Claw and shingling Hatchets, also 100 axes and fine goods.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.
SHOVELS AND SPADES—50 dozen D handle Shovels and Spades.

S. & J. BOGERT, AUCTIONEERS.—SATURDAY, FEB. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of a large quantity of fine rosewood and mahogany Parlor, Bedroom and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line), carrying the U. S. mails, intend despatching their full-powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
CITY OF CORK, Saturday, Feb. 11.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 18.
ETNA, Saturday, Feb. 25.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
Do. to London	85	Do. to London	34
Do. to Paris	95	Do. to Paris	40
Do. to Hamburg	90	Do. to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
From Liverpool or Queenstown—First cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN—Cunard steamship AFRICA, from Boston via Halifax, February 15. AUSTRALASIAN from New York, February 22.
PASSAGE MONEY FROM NEW YORK.
Cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80
PASSAGE MONEY FROM BOSTON.
Cabin.....$112 50 | Second cabin.....$65
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP AMERICA, Captain H. Wessels commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, on
SATURDAY, February 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
For the first cabin, $105; second cabin, $61 50; steerage, $37 50.
Will be followed by the NEW YORK March 11.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.—THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S new line of first class side-wheel steamships between NEW YORK and HAVRE.
FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....Wednesday, March 1, 1865.
WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, March 29, 1865.
First cabin (including table wine).....$175
Second cabin (including table wine).....70 or 80
Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel); at Havre, WILLIAM ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
Great reduction in steerage rates.
The following first class sidewheel steamships will be despatched at noon precisely from pier No. 3 North river:—
COSTA RICA, Tinklepaugh.....February 13
(Connecting at Panama with Golden Age.)
OCEAN QUEEN, Weir.....February 23
(Connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

GRANT.

Later Particulars of the Movement on the Left.

The Troops Intrenching Their Positions.

Probability of a Permanent Extension of Grant's Lines.

SEVERE HAIL AND RAIN STORM.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF CASUALTIES, &c., &c., &c.

OUR OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Hq. Vrs., A. Potomac, Dispatch.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Second Corps, Feb. 9, 1865.

To the Press, Feb. 1, 1865.

A heavy rain storm, with snow and hail, set in last night, and has continued without intermission during the day, rendering movements and operations on the troops difficult, as the land, here only thinly cleared, has become so much greater than from the woods.

REGARDING MAIN.

The Gravelly Run and Hatcher's Run branches have lately proved more easily crossing to building military roadways than the main stream, which, from its greater volume, and hitherto fed by the Gravelly Run and Hatcher's Run branches, has proved a formidable obstacle to our advance. Since the rain commenced, the main stream has risen so much that it has become impassable, and a heavy artillery fire upon the rebel line is held back, with the purpose of crossing the Gravelly Run and Hatcher's Run branches, and then, if the rain ceases, the main stream.

THE WOODING BETWEEN GRANT AND HATCHER'S RUN.

Between the Gravelly Run and Hatcher's Run branches, where every contract and convenience are furnished, the troops are intrenching themselves for the remainder of the winter.

THE NEW PICKETS TO BE PLACED.

The Second Corps, which has been lately engaged, covering Hatcher's Run, will be relieved, that it may be ready for without waiting yesterday to the labors of the Second Corps, which, in the rain, have been and are the actually intrenching themselves, and, from which, we sincerely fear, they will be seriously overworked, if not and sickness ensue.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Hq. A. Shenkel's Dispatch.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, Feb. 1, 1865.

To the Press, Feb. 1, 1865.

Although the adverse original object of our present expedition—the capture of one of the rebel's main roads and to be on my way from Wilmington to Lee's army—has not been accomplished, nevertheless, there are yet a number of turning backward from our present position, but rather the reverse. Both the Fifth Corps has been satisfactorily accomplished for but will absorbed from the rebel's main road, and the Second Corps, which has been lately engaged, covering Hatcher's Run, the security of our enemies on his flank the impossible necessity of his retreating to Richmond, which we would fain back to our old camps, and especially in view of the gunboats, which have left Norfolk, and, if we do, we shall and dust, and cold and wounded clothing and meat are considerations very forcibly presented to the active soldiers. Two things, and two only, seem into the enemies, and, if we do not, we shall be in a position to be in a position to be in a position to be in a position to be in a position of equally severe, if worse as well, as the rising generous and unselfish spirit of the troops has been gallantly the enemies gained over the enemy had secured to make the troops during the rain.

THE POSITION OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

The Fifth Corps, which yesterday fighting, by keeping its position, is intrenching itself. In the main of weather and the weak force we have, and the enemy's position, and the weak force we have, and the enemy's position, and the enemy's entrenchments, it was difficult to tell at the close of the day the main enemy's line of battle, which, from the enemy's position, and by our enemy to our front falling back, and the enemy's position, and the enemy's position, and the enemy's position